REGISTERED No. 15—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,705.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Brimacombe, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

	October 1873.		October 1873.
Leave BOMPAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
,, Ratnagherry	19	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingorla	19	,, Galle	28
,, Goa	20	,, Negapatam	31
,, Carwar	20		Nov.
,, Mangalore	21	,, Madras	2
,, Cannanore	22	,, Coconada	4
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Calicut	23	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Beypore	23	,, False Point	7
,, Cochin	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10
,, Aleppy	24		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Bey ore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steam-r at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSREH	12
,, Kurrachee	28 ,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	29 ,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	31 ,, Bahrein	16
	Nov. ,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	2 ,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	4 ,, Muscat	23
,, Bushire	6 ,, Guadur	25
,, Koweit	6 ,, Kurrachee	28
,, Fao	8 Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
,, Mahomerah	8	
Arrive BUSREH	9	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Newlees, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Reyes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th October 1873 at 2 P.M.

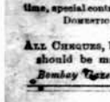
The Steam ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873 at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ST AMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.



THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 863 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 8	1 0	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 6	0 6
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

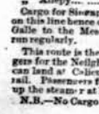
The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 38, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Ghenoa, Athens, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RACING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,920 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. C. H. Lashley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,789 Tons,	Sep'ember 29th, to Calcutta.
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay.
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th, to Calcutta.
DECCAN	3,312 Tons,	,, 16th, to Bombay.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd, to Calcutta.
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th, to Bombay.
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopee Dhunjee Lane and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st day of November 1873 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872 between Bhugwandass Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Withaldass Bhugwandass and Dhurtum dass Bhugwandass, Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Devidas and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Defendants, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings built and erected thereon, situate on the South side of and known as No. 18, in Roopee Dhunjee Lane otherwise called Mundrass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1224 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the piece of land and premises next hereinafter described, on the west and south by the property of Varjeewandass Madhowdas, and on the north by the Roopee Dhunjee lane, and which piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 509 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No 1 and were formerly occupied by Vassonjee Ruttonjee and others and are now occupied by the said Vassonjee Ruttonjee and others.

And also all that the piece or parcel of land or ground adjoining the lastly described piece or land and premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of and being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the sub-district of the Fort in Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Varjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 309 and 310 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and have for many years been and are now occupied by Chitrunchu d Vuejmul and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at or near the Bhendy Bazaar Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at the instance of the Mortgagee, Mr. Framjeebhoy Mahomed, on account and at the risk of Memon Sulliman Lutef the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of August, 1872, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 105, containing by admeasurement 1103 one hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the compound wall of the out of Aga Khan, on the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the north by the house of Morwanjee Cowasjee Shroff, and on the south by the house of Memon ullimon Esoo and Esoo Sulimon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the Undersigned at their offices, No. 13 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best Port Wine, 1 Grape, by Payne & Co.
Ditto ditto Grapes, ditto
Ditto ditto 3 Grapes, ditto
Few Boxes of Finet Castillon Brandy.
Few Dozens Beer, in quarts and pints.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, the following articles, viz. :—

An invoice of assorted and gilt Bohemian and cut glass kerosine oil table lamps with cut globes, wall lamps, plated hanging argand lamps, wall-shades, 1 case of fancy toys, 2 cases of pictures, 1 case carriage whips, riding whips, woodens and iron American clocks, lime-pieces, brass gilt toys, iron painted child cradles, blackwood chest of drawers, large bedstead, few cases of camphorwood chests in sets, pure honey in sugar, &c., &c.

A most valuable jewellery, by order of mortgagee, on account and at the risk of mortgagor sha Girdhur Premchund, viz. :—

1 Brilliant Diamond Ear-ring.
1 Pair Brilliant Ear-rings with Emeralds.
1 Wallundee Diamond Ear-ring.
1 Pair Wara fixed with small pearls.
1 Brilliant Diamond Ring fixed with Rubbies.
3 Do. do. do. do.
1 Rose do. do. fixed with 9 Brilliants.
1 Sighfer do. do.
1 Rubby Ring.
1 Emerald Ring.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloth, Chintz, Dhoties, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 532 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lalloobhai Hurgowandass, deceased ..... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavahoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmalles Hurgowandass ... *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No 12, Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Bunnajee Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1873, at the hour of 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-hous standing thereon, situate in Fofulwady second lane or Doomna dee lane, on the Bhooleshwar Road, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar and fronting on the east side of the said Fofulwady second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-tenth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jewanjee Malwaj, on or towards the west by the said Fofulwady second lane or Doomna dee lane, on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Visram, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Nuchordjee Bhatisha, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said painstiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereof, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the out of Sha Jeewanlajee Govordhunjee Malwaj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar and bounded on the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Calsa, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jeewanlajee Malwaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Pugsley, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, commencing at 6 P.M. Admission One Rupee each person.

HERBERT COPE, Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co., Bombay Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

NOTICE.—With reference to the WUDWAN EXHIBITION, the Undersigned has to inform the intending EXHIBITORS, that a PRIZE will be allowed to the best sort of country-grown TOBACCO in its natural state. Foreign Tobacco will be admitted for SHOW, but no Prizes allowed.

KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Shallawad Prant, Kattywar, Ex Officio Honorary Secretary to the Committee of the Wudwan Exhibition.

Wudwan Station, 8th October 1873.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The FERRY ARRANGEMENTS at the Kistna River having been DISCONTINUED, the DOWN and UP SOUTH-EAST MAIL TRAINS will, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, until further Notice, RUN THROUGH between the Kistna and Raichore Stations as under :—

DOWN.	P.M.	UP.	A.M.
Kistna ..... Dep.	12-46	Raichore ..... Dep.	11-45
Chickasgore ..... Arr.	1-58	Chickasgore ..... Arr.	12-22
Do. ..... Dep.	1-8	Do. ..... Dep.	12-24
Raichore ..... Arr.	1-45	Kistna ..... Arr.	P.M. 12-44

The Down Train from Chickasgore at 4-30 P.M., which reaches Raichore 5-15, and the Up Train from Raichore at 9-10 A.M., and from Chickasgore at 9-38, will be discontinued from the same date.

The extra charges at present collected for conveyance over the break at the river will be discontinued from this date.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th October 1873.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Dissecting Instruments, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	1½ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
,, 14	¾ ,, ,,		4 0
,, 17	⅝ ,, ,,		5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	⅞ ,, ,,		2 8
Cork Sheeting, for lining, per dozen sheets			5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ON OCT. 1 No. 1 OF

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. Price 2s. 6d.

A High Class Literary and Social Periodical. The New Quarterly Magazine contains more pronounced matter than any published Magazine, and is residential on the best Essayists and other writers.

The Magazine contains in addition to Papers on Topics of Social and General Interest, Two or more Tales of considerable length by Eminent Writers. The Tales are invariably completed in the Number in which they appear.

The Magazine is likewise open to Authentic Works of Travel and Biography. A very High Literary standard is maintained.

Contents of Number 1.

Travels in Portugal.
Our Next War
Olivia Tempest : a Novel. By John Dangerfield, Author of "Grace Tolmar."
Robbie : a Critical Biography.
A Spiritualistic Séance.
Horses and Riders.
Giulio Vesc ni, Poet and Painter : a Tale.
Annual Subscription, payable in advance, 15s. post free.
London : Ward, Lock, and Tyler, Paternoster-row.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited up to the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., at the Portuguese Vice-Consulate, for the SUPPLY to the Portuguese Gunboat ZAROO of the undermentioned articles, samples of which should be presented at the above-mentioned place and hour :—

Canvas, 1st quality	10 Pieces.
Do. 2nd do.	24 ditto
Do. Duck	6 ditto
Ropes, of 1½ inch	2 Coils
Do. of 1¼ do.	2 ditto
Do. of 2 do.	4 ditto
Do. of 2½ do.	4 ditto
Do. of ¾ do.	4 ditto
Do. do.	25½ Metres.
Wire Rope, 3 inches	40 ditto
Steppings	2 pieces.
White Trimmings	60 Kilos.
White Merlings, (untarred)	30 Metres.
Do. do. (tarred)	30 ditto
Sail Twine	50 ditto
Boat Twine, (seaming)	24 Skeins.
Plummer (line)	8 ditto
Tarred Twine	12 ditto
Copper Nails with heads	3,000 in No.
Ditto small Tacks	3 Kilos.
Ditto Lattices	3 ditto
Iron Bands for Pumps	2 ditto
Brass Screws of sorts	300 ditto
Brass Nails	3 0 ditto
Iron Screws, of sorts	900 ditto
Do. Nails of sorts	5 ditto
Paint, White	800 ditto
Do. Black	150 ditto
Do. Yellow	50 ditto
Red Lead	30 ditto
Linseed Oil	200 ditto
Gold Litharge	15 ditto
White do.	10 ditto
Varnish	20 ditto
Turpentine	34 ditto
Paint, Green	30 ditto
Assorted Brushes	24 ditto
Common Sponges	6 ditto
Brushes for cleaning high sides	12 in No.
Chu ns	6 ditto
Cabin, Hanging Light	1 ditto
Bath Bricks	100 Pieces.
Cotton Waste	400 ditto
Green Vitriol	50 Kilos.
Powder Potash	12 ditto
Pitch	1 Cask.
Cardiff Coals	40 Tons.

And sundry other articles, particulars of which may be learnt at the Portuguese Vice-Consulate, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FRANCISCO HENRIQUE DOS SANTOS, Secretary to the Administrative Board.

On board the Gunboat Zaroo, 12th October 1873.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Primessa	No. 2 per 1,000	Rs. 45
Cavites	No. 2 per 1,000	,, 65
Do.	do. per box of 100	,, 7

By the co-operation of an experienced Agent in Manilla, Mr. NEUBERG is able to offer to his Constituents the very finest MANILLA CIGARS at moderate prices.

LANDED PER S. S. PATNA.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

IN BOXES OF 100 AND 250.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.

TO HAND

A FRESH STOCK OF SUPERIOR TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2.
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.

A FRESH STOCK OF

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS OF VARIOUS SIZES

and selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

HAVE received their New Stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS consisting of :—

GRAND, SEMI-GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANOS, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,200.
BELL PIANOS, 4 and 5 OCTAVES, IN SOLID WALNUT, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.
HARMONIUMS, IN SOLID OAK AND ROSEWOOD, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 600.
INSTRUMENTS FOR BRASS, REED, AND STRING BANDS.
GERMAN, ANGLO-GERMAN, AND ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.
FAIRY BELLS, an entirely new Instrument, giving the most perfect Imitation of a PEAL of BELLS, Rs. 8 and 10.
BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, AND BONES, FOR MINSTREL PERFORMANCES.
MUSICAL APPURTENANCES, SUCH AS REEDS, STRINGS, PIANO-WIRE, FELT, MUSIC PAPER, &c.

These new Musical Instruments produce a charming tone, somewhat resembling that of the Harp, the treble being more pure and brilliant. They are played as the Pianoforte, requiring only a lighter touch. The tone proceeds from a Series of Steel Vibrators attached to a Metal Plate.

They are light and portable, never require tuning, rarely get out of order, and are admirably adapted for use in the Mofussil.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., MUSIC SALOONS. BOMBAY.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A valuable Tonic in all cases of debility, boils, poverty of the blood, and nervousness; by its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, LIME, SODA, AND POTASH.

An excellent and very agreeable medicine, it is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, and is extensively prescribed by the medical profession for persons of delicate constitution.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

PREPARED BY

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &C.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

These useful articles are daily proving more essential to the safety and comfort of residents, especially European, in this country. Medical advice being generally beyond immediate call, the importance of a familiarity with the use of simple remedies cannot be overestimated.

TOURISTS' CHESTS.

Made of Solid Leather, small and portable.

Pattern Nos	1,	2,	3,	12,	22
Prices filled	Rs. 40	Rs. 38	Rs. 24	Rs. 42	Rs. 36

DOMESTIC CHESTS, PLAIN PATTERNS.

In polished Mahogany. May be furnished with leather covers and then form excellent Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos	4,	5,	6
Prices filled	Rs. 39	Rs. 44	Rs. 50

DOMESTIC CHESTS, ELEGANT.

In polished Mahogany, Walnut, or Rosewood, very strong, lasting, and convenient.

Pattern Nos	21,	23,	24,	25,	26, 27
Prices filled	Rs. 80	Rs. 43	Rs. 53	Rs. 59	Rs. 66 Rs. 100

CAMP CHESTS.

In solid Leather, very durable; resisting rough usage, similar in style to the TOURISTS' Chests, but larger.

Pattern Nos	11	28
Prices filled	Rs. 50	Rs. 75

Camp Chests may also be formed by fitting the DOMESTIC Chests with Leather covers.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.

Furnished in precise conformity with "Medical Hints for the Districts," remarkably compact; invaluable to District Officers, 14 by 8 by 6 inches.

Complete with Leather cover. Rs. 85.

SHIPS' AND CONTRACTORS' CHESTS.

Of Deal, painted and grained oak, considerably larger than ordinary Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos	7,	8,	15,	16,	17
Prices filled	Rs. 60	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Rs. 85	Rs. 130

VETERINARY CHEST.

In strong Mahogany.

Pattern No. 9	Price filled Rs. 70

The above will afford an idea of the variety and prices of the different Chests; but D. S. K. & Co. would recommend intending purchasers either to write for a detailed list, or to state for what purpose the Chest is required, and the approximate price.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London has not altered, the demand for short dated Bank Bills being very much greater than the amount of Bills offering for sale.

In Government Securities the enquiry is very limited, four per cent. paper commanding rather a better price.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 12/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 11/16d. to ¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99 11/16.
Do demand ..... 100¼ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¾
Four-and half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Pahli Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1926-27	109½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		6½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-0
Caroline	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leo	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

STEAM freights are firmer and the Boadicea has booked cotton to-day at £2-15-0.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 12s. 6d. at £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

INQUIRY for National Bank at Rs. 121, and Mazagon Land shares at Rs. 870. Spinning shares closed declining. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	775
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	253½
5,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	22pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	25	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	13 3/10	p.c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	13 3/10	do. D. Res. 2nd Shares
.....			Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19 5/8	d. Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 67	Colaba Land Co.
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land
3,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,25 0	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,335
600	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
300	2,000	all		Bhowmuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	90*	Bombay United	1,215
1,800	150	150	25*	Brooch Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,310
900	1,0 0	a	10 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150 p.	Oriental	3,400
600	2,500	400	200 p.	Royal	1,950
500	1,000	all	...	Soondercas Spinning	1,375

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	6,500
200	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,100
200	800	all	50 p.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	1,000
102	1,500	750	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,400
350	9,000	all	250 p.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
200	1,0 0	all	70 p.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,00	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	400
100	400	250	425 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	400
100	1,000	750	....	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,50	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 pc*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 nl

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed quiet but steady without any change in rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 11th instant :—

950	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs.	4 11 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. ,,	5 11 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. ,,	4 0 0
250	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,,	4 13 9
600	,, ,, M'pollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. ,,	2 2 0
300	pairs White Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds. ,,	1 15 6

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 10th instant report the Liverpool Market as closing strong, with Surats very active. Fair Dhollerah is quoted 1/16d. higher, the quotation being 6¼d. per lb. Oomrawuttee stands at 6¾d., Broach at 7¾d., Tinnevelly at 6 9/16d., and Orleans at 9¾d. per lb. Sales amount to 20,000 bales, of which 8,000 were Surats, and of which 6,000 were on account of speculation and for export. The receipts at Liverpool are given at 1,000 bales only, and those at U. S. ports at 9,000. The Manchester market is reported strong: 39 inch 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings are quoted at 7s. 10½d., and 8¼ lbs. at 9s. 4½d. per piece, being an advance of 1½d. per piece. As regards money matters, a withdrawal for America from the Bank of England of £202,000 is reported, but the same message goes on to state that the market rate of discount was reduced to 4 per cent. The Cotton market here continues very firm, and prices have an upward tendency. The native holders, who are encouraged by the favourable advices from home, show but very little disposition to sell, and consequently there is very little doing. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 194 to Rs.	196
Akote	,, 198 to ,,	2 0
Broach, M. G.	,, 200 to ,,	202
Hingunghat	,, 215 to ,,	217
Dhollera & Bhownugger	,, 193 to ,,	196
Sawgimed	,, 202 to ,,	205
Compta & Yinguris	,, 182 to ,,	183

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

2½	candies Bhownugger	Rs.	194
25	,, ,,	,,	193½
25	,, ,,	,,	194½
25	,, ,,	,,	196
25	,, Veerumgaum (W. selection)	,,	175
25	,, Khandeish	,,	189
25	,, Vernavai	,,	174

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	British Princess	Read	London, July 8.
	Owun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, October 8.
12	Rajpoot	Andrews	London, June 26.
	Pehlwan (s)	Tea-dale	Cutch, Oct-ber 8.
	Hiawatha	Umbess	Rangoon, July 16.
	Jane	Futal	Mauritius Aug. 31.
	Queen of Ceylon	Muir	Akyab, July 16.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Muriel (s)	Steel	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
8	Madras (s)	.....	.....
	Venetia (s)	.....	.....
	ropean (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
9	Paraguay (s)	Calcutta.

GALLE.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
8	.....	.....

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 3 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 6 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hasoum 32 bales skins, Chornee Esmail & Co.

Tube s, 50 bales cott n, Lilladhur Ramdas; 12 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Hurnekchund.

Indus s, 145 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

Cathay s, 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 101 bales wool, Nurrey Khatow; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 75 bales cotton, Pushunsey Luckum ey.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s, 9 cases sick, Behrend Brother; 3 boxes shawls, Myadas Ramchund; 2 cases shawls, Bunzilall Joovalanath; 5 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 bales hides, Sucoor Futtabhoy.

Cathay s, 263 bales coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha; 20 cases gums Poonjee Jewraz.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Indus s, 1 case shawls, W. Watson & Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel (s), 8 casks glassware, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Virago s, 19 cases sherry, 12 cases claret, 3 cases port, 5 cases brandy, 3 cases h ck, 4 case gin, 1 case hollands, and 6 cases champagne, The E. L. S. & F. Agency.

Strathclyde s, 200 barrels gunpowder, Mamedally Lockmanjee, Corinn as, 1 case iron bolts and screws, Merwanjee Muncherjee & Co.

Timor s, 1 cask hammers, 1 case beaters, 4 kegs screws, 2 casks rivets, and 1 case brass-web, Heptoola Allibhoy &c; 20 casks beer, 3 casks crockeryware, Bombay Club; 25 kegs white lead, Mowjee Godoo; 44 cases sherry, Henry Dods & Co. 1 case zauterne, Jaffer Sulliaman & Co.; 1 cask blacking, 1 case t an skins and 2 cases perfumery Hajee Currim Mahomed Sheriff; 2 cases cochineal. Mooljee Luckmidas; 1 case pencils, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 2 packages glassware, Somjeebhoy Parpia. Saladin, s, 10 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Bandell, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Ashton, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, from England.

OCTOBER 10.

Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 11.

Boulderson, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 5.

Hare, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Deesa.

OCTOBER 8.

Houlditch, Lieutenant, 25th King's Own Borderers, on leave, to Jubbulpore.

OCTOBER 11.

Lenamore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 33rd Regiment, on leave, to Allahabad.
Morton, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, to rejoin, to Lahore.
East, Major, 41st Regiment, to rejoin, to Simla.
Robinson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Kirkee.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Roha.
Harrison, Major, 107th Regiment, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Tanner, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.

OCTOBER 12.

Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Malet, Captain, 8th Regiment, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J T GRANT, C B COMMANDING P. D. A. Poona, 8th October, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

F 18 R A.—Lieut William Martin from 9th to 23rd Oct 1873 privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surgeon General B T Surgeon A L, Bowne, General duty Poona, now doing duty with the 68th Light Infty, is directed to proceed, expeditiously at the public expense to Belgaum for duty with the 102 Queens which he is to accompany on the march.

[illegible] 9th Oct—

The detail (R. C. O. and farn—3rd Hussars 6, 56th Regiment 4, 68th Lt Infantry 6. 83rd Regiment 2,) will proceed to Poorundhur, for the purpose of going through a course of army Signalling.

The course will commence on Monday the 20th instant, the detail should therefore reach Poorundhur on Saturday the 18th idem.

The men of 3rd Hussars are to be selected from those now in Poona, who were detailed for the assault of Arms, Rifle meeting, Exhibition &c.

The Asst Qr Mr Gnal PDA will be good enough to arrange for the the transit of this detail.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 7th October, 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to m ke th following appointment :—

22nd Regiment N I—Lt Kirk, Second Wing Subaltern to officiate as Adjt vice Wetherall proceeded on furlough.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain A Warry 18th Brigade R A has been appointed Gunnery Instructor to that Brigade.

The offg Surgeon Vety Surg is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

Surg Maj J D'Altera is directed to proceed to Mhow to join the 49th Foot, and travel on duty, at the public exp nse.

The leave of absence granted to Lt C Fulton, 68th Foot, in G O C No 382 of th 27th ult is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

8th Foot (1st Battalion)—Maj and Lt Col W F A Colman, to England per P and O Steamer from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Maj and Lt Col R D Barrett to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot—Surg Maj J C Knipe, to England per P and O Steamer, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Surg Maj A R Hudson from 5th Oct to 5th Nov 1873 in extention, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, October 11th.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr G Palmer, District and Sessions Judge, Mynpoory, two months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 14th October, 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J O'B Beckett, Senior Asst Commissioner, Kumaon, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st October, 1873.

—The Reverend J Richards, M A, Chaplain of Ranekhet, two years, furlough, with effect from the 1st November, 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

The Reverend W H Tribe, M A, Chaplain of Nynee Tal, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st November, 1873.

Mr L H G Thomas, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Allygurh, privilege leave for two months, to commence on or after the 1st September, 1873.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr T B Tracy, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh during the absence on leave of Mr E S Roberts n, or until further orders.

Mr D M Gardine, Joint Magistrate and Dep Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, during the absence on leave of Mr R Wall, or until further orders.

Maj J L Fisher, Senior Asst Com, Gurhwal, to officiate as Senior Ass Comr of Kumaon during the absence on leave of Mr J O'B Beckett, or until further orders.

Capt G E Reade, Asst Comr, Almorah, to officiate as Senior Asst Comr of Gurhw l, vice Maj J L Fisher.

Mr G H Batten, Extra Asst Comr of Kumaon, to officiate as Asst Comr of Almorah vice Capt G E Reade.

Mahomed Zumeer-ood-deen Ahmed, Depy Collector, on special duty to Etah, during the absence on leave of Rae B-lmokund, or until further orders.

Mr F W Porter, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to officiate as Settlement Officer Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr C W Carpenter, or till further orders, with effect from the date on which Mr Carpenter took charge of the office of Ma istrate and Collector, Allahabad.

Mr R Udin, Extra Asst Comsr, Gurhwal, in the same capacity to Almorah.

Mr D M Gardiner, Joint Mag and D py Collr, 1st grade, t the Allahabad Dist, with effect from the date of his being relieved at Futtehpore by Mr G L Lang.

Mr A Seville, Joint Mag, Ghazeepore, to be a Special Mag under Section 42 of the C P C (Act X of 1872,) and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 1st class, as described in Section 20 of the said Code, for the trial of offences on the portion of the East Indian Railway line passing through the Ghazeepore Dist.

With reference to Government of India Notification No 523, dated 16th inst, Mr A H Mackenzie, Ass-t Engr, 3rd grade (probationary), is posted to the Light Railways, North-Western Provinces.

Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr, 4th grade, having returned on the 4th inst, from the 14th months' leave on medical certificate granted him in notification No 1023, dated 25th March, 1872, is posted to the Allahabad Provincial Division.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* October 8.)

Mr Ambrose William Rushe Power, Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed sub ldiary leave for a period not exceeding fifteen days, to enable him to join his appointment in Hill Tipperah on his return from leave.

Maj William Henry J nph Lance, at present Offg Depy Comsr of Cachar, is transferred to the Seebsaugor District, for employment on boundary duty.

Maj Edmund Yeamans Waldett is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Comsr of Cachar from the date of Maj Lance's departure until Mr McWilliam's return, or until further orders.

Mr Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood is appointed to officiate in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors while Mr J Beames acts as Comsr of Orissa.

Mr Henry Luttman-Johnson to officiate in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Depy Collrs from the date on which Mr J Seobell Armstrong took privilege leave.

In continuation of the notification of the 21st July last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 23rd idem, Capt Archibald Lewis Wyl-yfair, Offg Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, is also appointed to have charge of the Dinapore Division of Police in that District.

The following Police promotions are made in the room of the late Maj Wynch :—

Mr Henry Maxwell Reily to be a Dist Supt of Police of the second grade.

Mr Hugh Lloyd Jones, 2 s, to be a Dist Supt of Police of the third grade.

Mr William Dering Pratt to be a Dist Supt of Police of the fourth grade.

Mr Arthur Hutton James to be a Dist Supt of Police of the fifth grade.

Lt William Francis Trotter to be an Asst Supt of Police of the first grade.

Mr Walter Fell Smith to be an Asst Supt of Police of the second grade.

Capt Rose Il Morland Skinner is appointed to officiate in the first grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr James Cockburn is appointed to officiate in the second grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr Colman Patrick Lewis Macaulay, M A, is appointed to officiate in the third grade of Dist Supts of Police during Maj C T Hitchins' absence on deputation.

Mr William Victore Bertelsen is appointed to officiate in the first grade of Asst Supts of Police.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEM.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh; Burmah; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Camps of Exercise.
Poona Horse and Cattle Show.
The Proposals for providing Deep Water Berthage for Vessels in Bombay.
Bombay Port Trust.
The Opening of the Kistna Bridge.
Poona.
The Port Canning Land Company.
The Yarkand Embassy.
Trade with Western China via Bhamo.
Afghanistan.
NEWS-LETTERS—
Rajpootana.
Kurrachee.
Belgaum.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Salt Bill.
Rifle Shooting in the Bombay Presidency.
The Steam Boilers Bill.
The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Bill.
The Bombay Inam Commission.
The Administration of Local Funds at Tanna.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Poona Division Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
Political Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	6 packet.
China	,, 21	4-30 P.M.	6 packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5, 4 pies; not exceeding 5 ounces—annas 6, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	Oct. 13	Monday	Nov. 24
,,	,, 20	,,	Dec. 1
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 8
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Tuesday	Oct. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 18	,,	Jan. 13
,,	Dec. 2		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 3
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Oct. 18	Saturday	Dec. 13
,,	Nov. 15	,,	

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

13th	Oct. 1873.	10th	Nov. 1873.	18th	Dec. 1873.
17th	,, ,,	14th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
20th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	15th	,, ,,
*24th	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
27th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
31st	,, ,,	28th	,, ,,	26th	,, ,,
3rd	Nov. ,,	1st	Dec. ,,	29th	,, ,,
*7th	,, ,,	*5th	,, ,,		

* Persian Gulf steamers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nanalgaum, Chalisgaum; and those Poonabhoswul to Jubbulpore and Bhoswul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Pundar. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna; 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 4 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette

these purposes, the writer of the pamphlet says scouts are infinitely preferable; to the second, a troop or a strong patrol does the work much better; and to the third, skirmishers conceal nothing. Skirmishing, he says, is most fatiguing to the horse, it targets the men, and it frittens away a force which properly used is most valuable. "One of the most distinguished officers at the Camp told me that before the battle of Gujerat the British and Sikh cavalry skirmished against each other for two days, and that not a man was hit on either side, and so it will be till the end of the chapter." Every regiment not armed with lances should, in the writer's opinion, be employed more as mounted riflemen than in any other way; but under no circumstances, excepting to give an alarm, should a trooper be allowed to fire mounted. Fighting on foot, he thinks, will prove to be cavalry's strongest point; the rapidity with which they can gallop to a position and retire from it give them an immense advantage infantry can never have. In condemning skirmishing he would not condemn movements at extended order. Captain Barnes' remarks on advanced and rear guards, scouts, patrols, and pickets will be found highly interesting by Cavalry officers. As to horse appointments the writer says—

"Most of the regiments in Camp carried picketing gear on all occasions and a feed for the horse, but I noticed that few carried a blanket for the horse's loins when dismounted, and fewer still a forage net or bag. In our own regiment we found the blanket and a few sacks of grass a great comfort to the horses. The men fed them by hand, so that nothing was wasted in the event of the mount sounding while feeding."

He adds—"I am not sure that a breastplate is of any use, and am sure a crupper is of none, and that the Bengal Cavalry saddle for officers is an utter abomination."

Captain Barnes mentions one difficulty which it would be well to obviate in future. This was in officers not knowing whether their regiments were under artillery fire or not. "One saw a battery firing fiercely," he says, "but at whom, was not known: I think it would be a good plan if each battery or half battery had a large white disc to be turned full on to the object under fire. One of the commonest questions at the Camp was, "Do you think that battery is firing at us?" and the invariable answer was, "Can't say."

Cavalry officers will find much that is interesting, and perhaps a few useful ideas, in Captain Barnes' pamphlet.

POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

THIS Show commenced in Poona, as your correspondent has already told you, on the 1st October, having been opened that evening by their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and was brought to a close on the evening of Saturday, the 4th instant. The Show of this year was not an unqualified success in the matter of horses exhibited, and it is to be regretted the same must be said regarding the judgment passed in many instances. Last year was the first time an Exhibition of this kind was made, and it is pleasant to add that the Show just over is a vast improvement on that of the past year. There is something of hope in this in regard to future Shows. The Joint-Secretaries of the Show, J. E. Oliphant, Esq., and Major Wardrop, were unremitting in their exertions to give satisfaction to all, and their arrangements were (except to the Bombay press, perhaps) up to the mark. A show of this kind seems to be a most appropriate wind-up to the races, as many owners of "turf luminaries" have a second opportunity of "showing up" their Colonial stars and desert-born thorough breds. Talking of these latter brings to mind Major Lindsay's beautiful chestnut, who "starred" it this year on the Poona Race-course. Many were anxious to see their pet Desert Born among the few noble specimens of horses exhibited in the Show; but the "prince of Indian trainers," in whose charge the maiden Arab champion of 1873 is, must have thought gloomily over the fate of Marie Stuart after her grand victory in the great St. Leger, and did not therefore show Desert Born in the Exhibition; but admirers of horses in India are not quite so enthusiastic as those in the West, and they would prefer seeing their favourite in possession of his full complement of tail, rather than pluck a hair or two therefrom at the unpleasant risk, too, of coming in contact with his heels. But this is digression, and I must again to the Show.

Satellite, the great Waler, got again as he did last year the first prize, as being the best horse shown. He fully deserved it, there not being in both years his equal exhibited.

In Class IV.—Colonial Mares suitable for Breeding—seven mares were shown, Castanette, Satanella, and Coquette getting prizes in the order named. Satanella, however, should have got first prize here, as "blood being the first and highest consideration," she certainly stood first in that quality, possessing besides bone and substance equal to those of any of the others shown Castanette barely deserved a prize at all, unless, perhaps, the last. Coquette should have got second prize.

In Class V.—Arabs suitable as Stallions—eight horses were shown, Bowleg, Uhlan, and Silvertail getting their respective prizes in the order named. The judgment here was completely at fault; Maharaj, without qualification, deserved the first prize, he being the best blooded animal and superior in quality to any horse shown in the class; Silvertail merited second prize, and Uhlan third, he (Uhlan) being the best of the remaining lot. Bowleg was without blood or quality, and did not deserve a prize at all.

Class VI was blank.

In Class VII.—Arab Galloways and Pony Stallions—Jamil, Arab Spirit, and Frog got prizes in the order named. The judges, however, were at fault here also, as Arab Spirit should certainly have got first prize both this and last year, he being the best pony stallion by far shown. This was either an erring of judgment or favouritism. Jamil this year deserved second prize, and Ballontaggal third. Nine ponies were exhibited.

In Class VIII.—Country and Stud-bred Horses fit for Stallions—fourteen animals were shown, Redo, Harree, and Manockcoo getting the prizes in the order named The judgment here admitted of no qualification.

In Class IX.—Country and Stud-bred Mares suitable for Breeding—eighteen mares were exhibited. Tajun, Bheema, Parvuttee, and Doondee getting prizes in the order named. A dun mare called Dapple, shown in this class, deserved second prize, while the third and fourth prizes should have been awarded, respectively, to those that got second and third.

In Class X.—Country and Stud-bred Mares in Foal or with Foal at foot by a Government Stallion—eighteen mares were shown, out of which Nurbudda, in foal to Bay Malton;—Moll Brooke, foal at foot, by Bay Malton;—Sarungi, in foal to Bay Malton;—Radhee;—Luxmee, in foal to Government horse Amadee;—and Bhajee by Gunner, in foal to Bay Malton,—all these got prizes in the order named, though, perhaps, only the first two deserved prizes at all.

Class XI.—Country and Stud-bred Galloway and Pony Stallions.—Out of twelve animals shown here, Kesaria, Pig, and Hornet got prizes in the order named. The judgment here was correct, though the owner of "*The* Pig," another pony shown, was highly indignant at not having got a prize this year as he did last year, in spite of "The Pig" having ossification on both forelegs this year.

Class XII.—Country and Stud-bred Galloway and Pony Mares suitable for Breeding.—Six mares were shown here, Maukee and Princess (by Bay Malton out of Alipore, mare,) getting prizes in the order named. The judgment was correct.

Class XII.—Country and Stud-bred Galloway and Pony Mares in Foal or with Foal at foot by a Government Stallion.—Out of nine mares exhibited in this class, Matheora by Bay Malton, in foal to Bude Light;—Koomed and Bhagirti, both in foal to Lottery; and Manjool, in foal to Amodee, got prizes in the order named, nor was the judgment at fault.

In Class XIII.—Yearling Foals, any breed.—Pompadour and Luckeeya got prizes in the order named, the judgment being correct. Three foals were exhibited.

Class XIV.—Yearling Fillies, any breed.—Out of five fillies shown Luxmee and Tajun got prizes in the order named. The judgment was faultless.

In Class XV.—Two-year old Colts, any breed—five colts were shown, Madeen, Lall Piara, and Bodulio getting prizes in the order named. The 1st and 2nd prizes here ought to have been reversed, Lall Piara being the best blood exhibited. The 3rd prize was correctly awarded.

In Class XVI.—Two-year old Fillies, any breed.—Raishun alone got a prize out of three animals shown. Judgment correct.

Class XVII.—Three-year old Colts, any bred.—Thirteen colts were exhibited, Twilight, Cassum, and Pindaree getting prizes in the order named. Twilight, however, did not deserve first prize, as, like his father Rob Roy, he is afflicted with spavins.

Class XVIII.—Three-year old Fillies, any breed.—Four fillies were exhibited, Keshow, Luxmee, and Bair getting prizes in the order named. Judgment correct enough if no third prizes had been awarded.

In Class XIX.—Four-year old Colts, any breed—Sivajee, out of three exhibited, got first prize, though Badger was certainly by far the most deserving one of the three. A thorn in his foot ought not to have caused his being condemned as unsound.

In Class XX.—Four-year old Fillies, any breed—Moll Brooke, foal at foot by Bay Malton, Ratni, and Iranee got prizes in the order named. The judgment was not at fault. Five fillies were shown.

In Class XXI.—Yearly Foals—Motia by Amodee, Pampadour, and Bay Malton got prizes in the order named out of five foals shown. Pompadour and Motia, however, ought to have changed places for prizes, the former being the best in his class.

In Class XXII.—Yearly Fillies—Noorung by Satara and Rukhma by Sangola got prizes in the order named. The judgment correct. Six fillies were shown.

In Class XXIII.—Two-year old Colts—Kisun and Lalj by Amodee got 1st and 3rd prizes in the order named out of four colts exhibited, the judgment being correct.

In Class XXIV.—Two-year old Fillies—Gunga by Bude Light, Sarungi by Bay Malton, and Subja got three prizes in the order named out of nine fillies shown. Judgment quite correct.

In Class XXV—Three-year old Colts—Wuzeer, Pindaree, and Hurunia got prizes in the order named out of nine colts shown. Judgment correct again.

In Class XXVI.—Three-old Fillies—Keshow and Luxmee got prizes in the order named out of four fillies exhibited. Judgment faultless.

In Class XXVII.—Four-year old Colts—no prizes was awarded, though Badger, the only one shown, richly merited a prize.

In Class XXVIII.—Four-year old Fillies—Ratni got 2nd prize out of two fillies exhibited, the judgment being correct.

Class XXIX. did not fill.

In Class XXX.—Three-year old Gelding, Country-bred.—Motee, the only gelding shown, got first prize, which he fully deserved.

Class XXXI. was blank.

In Class XXXII.—Five-year old Gelding, Country-bred—Outcaste, late Jinks' Baby, got 1st prize, which he deserved.

In Class XXXII.—Six-year old and upwards Gelding, Country-bred.—Trooper got third prize. Judgment correct. Two were shown.

In Class XXXIII.—Chargers and Horses suitable as such—Royal Oak and Prime Mover got 1st and 2nd prizes in the order named, though out of nine horses shown, Pilgrim, from all appearances, fully deserved first prize, Royal Oak second, and a third prize might have been given to Babur Ally. Prime Mover, more a coach horse than a charger, ought not to have got a prize at all.

In Class XXXIV.—Hunters, any breed or sex—Vampire, Fusee, and Sultana got prizes in the order named. Judgment very correct. Seven hunters were exhibited.

In Class XXXV.—Hacks, any breed or sex—Vampire, Baronet, and Money Spinner got prizes in the order named. Judgment correct enough save in the matter of Money Spinner, who was the last horse in the lot that ought to have got a prize.

In Class XXXVI.—Tonga Ponies, pairs—Skit and Dapple, out of three pairs shown, got 1st prize, which they merited.

The Cattle exhibited were, with the exception of an English bull and a pair of Gujerathi bullocks, a most inferior lot, and undeserving of any further comment.

ARAB SPIRIT.

THE DINNER AT KISTNA BRIDGE.

THE room in which the dinner was held was decorated with flags and evergreens, and the dinner itself was a very superior affair to be produced in the barren region surrounding the Kistna. When dinner was over,

The Chairman proposed the Health of the Queen and Royal Family, and the Viceroy.

Mr. Conder proposed the healths of their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay. They would all regret that Sir Philip Wodehouse had been detained in Poona, although it was a source of pleasure to see one or two of the members of the Government present on such an important occasion. He begged to couple the toast with the name of the Hon. Mr. Rogers. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Gentlemen,—I have been called upon most unexpectedly to return thanks to you for the kind and hearty way in which you have drank the healths of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. In the absence of the latter I can say confidently that had it not been for the pressure of business Sir Philip Wodehouse would have been present to witness the inauguration of the important event which we have been fortunate enough to see to-day—namely, the opening of the Kistna Bridge. There is no doubt that an event which completes the communication between three Presidences like Bengal, Bombay, and Madras is one of the last importance. I see here to-day many gentlemen who are well able to do such an event justice; I see several members of the Bombay Legislature; I see also several members of the press; and I have no doubt that they will do the event justice from a political point of view. I may therefore be excused from saying much on this occasion. As we came across the country to-day we could see many of its ancient peculiarities. Each village we passed was walled, and many a fortress studded the surrounding hills. Such scenes as these recall'd the days when the country was harassed by enemies to peace—when Pindaree and Marathi horsemen, scouring the country, gave the villagers no other resource but to retire to their fastnesses. And we could not but think, as the train sped us along, how times have changed—how the villagers who flew from the Pindaree and the Marathi freebooter will now fly confidently to the iron horse which bears them or their treasures to the marts of the East and West of India. (Applause.) We all know the advantages which have sprung up from railway enterprise. I have been in this country—and so have others whom I now see near me—when railways were unthought of, and we can do due homage to this same railway enterprise. I have lived in a black-soil country—all the engineers here doubtless know what a black-soil country means—and I can vividly remember how in Guzerat, for instance, a journey which we could do now-a-days in an hour-and-a half took me two whole days to accomplish, and that too, not in carriages such as we have occupied to-day, but in the bullock-hackery of the day. I remember well upon one occasion starting to Broach from Guzerat I thought the distance could be done in a short time, but I soon found it otherwise. The cart got into a nullah; once out of that, I attempted to sleep, but had soon to sit up again; at one part of the journey I was obliged to seek relief in standing; and by dint of very hard work I was eventually able to return to Guzerat. I then tried a horse; but almost the first step he took he sank up to his knees; and again I had to turn. (Laughter.) I merely bring forward these reminiscences to show the advantages which railway enterprise have conferred upon the present inhabitants of India. I hoped that one result of the opening of the Kistna Bridge to-day will be that the line of unbroken communication will make the three Presidencies know more of each other than ever they have known hitherto. (Hear, hear, and applause.) India, as some of my friends in the country would say, has now been bound together by the iron bonds of civilisation. I hoped that the social links between Bombay and Madras will be strengthened thereby, and I hope we are not far from seeing the day when, in consequence of the Kistna Bridge, we shall have inter-Presidential rifle and cricket matches. (Applause.) I can answer for Bombay—for Poona especially—that if any of our friends in any of the other Presidencies come over to have a bout with us, they shall be most cordially received. (Applause.) I am sure that similar sentiments would have been cordially reciprocated by the Governor of Madras if he had been able to be here to represent his Presidency. (Applause.)

The Chairman proposed the "Army and Navy."

Colonel Hancock replied. He referred to the political advantages of the spread of railways throughout India. Speaking on the subject of railway enterprise, and particularly G. I. P. R. Company enterprise, he said he had been for thirteen years most intimately connected with the progress of railways on this side of India, and he found that, whereas when he first joined the Railway Department there was a remnant of the old feeling that military law as represented by the Government department to which he belonged was not at all a pleasant thing for a railway company; that feeling had now entirely disappeared, and the understanding between military officers and the officers of railway companies was now a thoroughly good one; jealousy had disappeared; and all were now striving together for the public weal. (Applause.) He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company." He regretted as much, he was sure, as the whole company of guests would the absence of Mr. LeMesurier, the agent of the G. I. P. R. Company, who had unfortunately been prevented from being present at the great ceremony of that day by illness. In Mr. LeMesurier's absence he begged to couple with the toast the name of Mr. Wilson Bell, the chairman. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman—Gentlemen,—I return you my sincere thanks for the cordial manner with which you have responded to the toast "Prosperity to the G. I. P. R. Company." I only regret that Mr. LeMesurier is not present to reply to such a toast. It is impossible for me to point out all the advantages which will redound upon India by complete communication being established between the three Presidencies. It is now nearly a quarter of a century since this railway was begun, and I regret to say that of the able body of engineers who then started to grapple with the difficulties of the country there are very few now in India. Gentlemen, now that you can travel for two or three thousand miles by rail in comfort at twenty or thirty miles an hour, you may be apt to forget the hardships and difficulties with which we have had to contend. (Hear, hear.) But let me recal to the memory of many here present the day when travelling had to be done in bullock hackeries over bad roads—let those who are too young in the country to remember these disadvantages now learn of them—and then the whole of my hearers will appreciate the good which the enterprise of railway companies in India has conferred upon the public. (Loud applause.) The G. I. P. R. Company have been able to carry out the scheme which was laid down by Lord Dalhousie, and I think we have some reason for congratulating ourselves upon that fact. Others have not been so fortunate—among them our friends of the B, B. and C. I. R. Company, who are still casting lingering looks upon the central plains of India, which as yet they have only been permitted to see from a long distance. (Laughter and applause.) Gentlemen, at a time when trade in Bombay and Madras is so limited it is something to be able to point to a work like this Kistna Bridge, and assure ourselves that though things look dull at present, yet in a few years hence a silver stream will flow along our railway paths between Madras and Bombay in such a volume as will entitle Bombay to be once more called "The Centre of the Universe." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Conder proposed the "Visitors of the Company."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs replied. He was sure that every visitor present would join him heartily in thanking the officers of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the great kindness and attention which they had bestowed upon their guests, during the very pleasant trip from Bombay to Kistna. (Applause.) He was also sure that every visitor would, equally with himself, feel regret at the absence of Mr. LeMesurier, and sympathise with him in the illness which prevented him from being present at the event of the day. (Applause.) The toast which had been put into his hand was "The Commerce of Western India." The Chairman had practically told them there was no such trade, so that his task was made rather a difficult one. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman went on to speak of the influence of railways. It had been said, he remarked, that wherever a railway was established it was sure to bring commerce. This rule must have an exception, for recently he was aware of a railway existing in the minds of some people which, however, had to be paid for out of the pockets of others, and from all he had heard that railway would never have been able to carry anything. He would not mention names, but doubtless the railway he alluded to was very well known. (Laughter.) That day they had witnessed an event connected with a railway of a very different kind. They had witnessed the opening of "the missing link" between Bombay and Madras. Last year, when the Taptee Bridge was opened, a similar link was opened between Bombay and Calcutta. Bombay might thus consider itself very fortunate in being joined with Calcutta and Madras, because commerce in its search for the nearest place of export to the markets of the West would naturally tend towards Bombay. He begged to propose "The Commerce of Western India," coupled with the name of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in thanking you for drinking the last toast proposed in such a hearty manner. Talking with my friend Mr. Gibbs before dinner the subject-matter of our conversation was this toast, and he told me that he would probably have to speak upon the influence which the opening of the Kistna Bridge would have upon commerce. Now, it appears to me that although the effect of an event like this is to increase the quantity of produce available for export, yet the main result of the completion of communication between Bombay and Madras will be that from this time forth these two cities will become keen competitors, just as Bombay and Calcutta have been for some time past. A great deal has been said in the public papers of late with regard to the miserable state of trade in Bombay at present, and the fact is that Bombay is like a sinking ship, which the rats are trying to get out of as soon as possible. This outcry is raised not so much because our exports are decreasing in bulk, as that profits have diminished so considerably. No doubt railway communications and telegraphs are very beneficial to the country at large, but any merchant in Bombay will tell you these things are not likely to fill his pockets. Thanks to the telegraph, the cry in the Bazars knows what the market price of cotton in Liverpool is as soon as the Bombay merchant does, and consequently will not sell except at rates which leave the most slender margin of profit. This is one of the reasons why we have the present outcry about Bombay's failing trade. Before sitting down, perhaps I may be allowed, on behalf of the mercantile community, to congratulate the G. I. P. R. Company on the completion of the great engineering work the opening of which we have met to celebrate, and also on the fact that by the completion of unbroken communication between Bombay and Madras we have also a complete chain between these two cities and Calcutta. (Hear, hear.) If Warren Hastings were here now he would scarcely know the country. India now contains many great works, and amongst them perhaps the greatest as regards magnitude and importance is the gradual extension of railways throughout the country. Perhaps, however, the G. I. P. Railway Company will regret that their lines of communication are completed; perhaps they feel like the monarch of old who regretted that he had no more worlds to conquer. (Laughter.) In connection with this there is one gleam of comfort, for sometimes in the most inscrutable manner the Governments of this country change their minds, and we may therefore in the course of time see the G. I. P. R. Company carrying out further works. (Applause.) With these remarks I propose the health of the engineers of the Company. (Applause.)

Mr. Abbott, as one of the engineers, returned thanks to the company. He was proud to be connected with the railway enterprise of the country, even though the Hon. Mr. Bythell seemed to regret that the communication between Madras and Bombay had been completed, and he wish'd that the telegraph wires should be cut in order to further Bombay commerce. (Laughter.) By the opening of the Kistna Bridge the G. I. P. Railway was connected with the Nizam's State Railway, with Holkar's Railway, and would soon be with Scindia's. The G. I. P. R. Company were daily becoming more intimately connected with Government in their State railways, and as an example, could they not point to the Oomrawuttee Railway? (Great laughter.) He begged to propose prosperity to the other Railways of India, coupled with the name of Mr. Barton Wright. (Applause, and "one cheer more for the Oomrawuttee line," and "one more for the Khangaum line.")

Mr. Barton Wright in replying said the best thanks of the benighted Presidency as well as of Bombay were due to Mr. Wilson Bell, and also to Mr. Lindsley, the energetic engineer who had had immediate charge of the work, and under whose immediate superintendence the "missing link" had been forged and riveted. (Applause and laughter.) There was another officer to whom thanks were due on all sides—he referred to Mr. Conder,—(applause)—under whose management communication between Madras and Bombay had been sustained. Mr. Wright concluded by referring to the facilities that would now be afforded to many persons in the Madras Presidency to get home to England by Bombay instead of Madras.

Colonel Hancock proposed the health of the engineer who had carried out the Kistna Bridge—Mr. Lindsley. That gentleman had been engaged upon the work from the time the foundation stone was laid until the last rivet was rivetted, and that he had worked ably and well the result would testify. (Hear, hear.) He had had to undergo a great deal of anxiety especially during the last few months, when though the monsoon had flooded the river he had to put up three air of girders with no supports except what he could erect himself. In the course of four months Mr Lindsley might be said to have built the bridge across the river. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Lindsley thanked the company sincerely for the manner in which they had proposed his health, and for the very flattering manner in which Colonel Hancock had referred to him. It had been his fortune to commence the work, and he would always look back to that period with pride. He must say, however, that any successful results in the building of the bridge were in great measure due to the able and hearty assistance which he had received from his subordinates.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proposed the health of one who was the most enlightened statesman in India—Sir Salar Jung. (Hear, hear). It was right that while in the territory of the Nizam, and celebrating the completion of communication between Bombay and Madras, and therefore between these Presidencies and the Nizam's Dominions, they should not omit to drink the health of Sir Salar Jung, the present Minister of the Nizam. No one could doubt that Sir Salar's heart is in the right place, and the Government of India knew the fact and appreciated it. (Applause.)

Major Dobbs, Superintendent of Railway Police in the Nizam's Dominions, returned thanks on behalf of the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung. He had served for thirteen years in the Nizam's service, and could safely say that a better statesman than Sir Salar Jung it had never been his honour to serve under.

Mr. Dangerfield, in proposing "the Press," mentioned that the thanks of the company were also due to Mr. George Berkeley and Mr. Manning. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin Wood responded on behalf of "the Press."

As this terminated the programme, the company retired to their carriages, and were whirled out of Kistna station at about eleven o'clock. As previously stated, they arrived in Bombay on Friday evening at ten o'clock, after a most pleasant journey.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON HE BRIDGE.

The following is the report which Captain White drew out, on behalf of Government, upon the testing of the Bridge:—

The new viaduct consists of 36 100 feet warren girder spans, supported on concrete piers, each pier consists of two circular columns of concrete, 13 feet 6 inches apart from centre to centre enca-ed in wrought iron cylinders of 3-8 of an inch thick. The cylinders are in 5-11th lengths and are made up of 8 segments joined together on the outside by a plain plate, and on the inside by T iron. The diameter of the cylinders at the top is 7 feet and by three taperings increases to the bottom of the pier to width of 10 feet. There is 3' 6" of ashlar masonry, on the top of the concrete column, on which the cross girders connecting the two cylinders at top immediately rest, and to which they are fastened down by 2 inch bolts 5 feet in length. It will be seen that there is thus no duty performed by the iron cylinders but that of a mould for the concrete columns, during their construction and perhaps lessening to a certain extent the vibration conveyed down to the columns by passing train. The concrete, of which the columns are constructed consists of 4 parts of stone, 2 of sand and 1 of Portland cement, the stone was not broken specially for the purpose but picked up in the fields of a size of about 1½ inches cube: the Portland cement was tested in Bombay and stood a tensile strain of 200 lbs. on the square inch. Nearly all the piers of the viaduct have been taken down from 3 to 5 feet in the rock, concrete being filled in round the cylinders, excepting in 9 piers which are filled round with loose stones; in 5 piers the founds were filled in with 2 or 3 feet of concrete before building up the iron cylinders; the other cylinders are directly on the rock.

The warren girders are 103 feet in length from pin to pin, and the cylinders 107 feet from centre to centre the girders are 9' 10" in depth and consist of 9 triangles.

The roadway rests immediately over the last cylinder of the pier. The Acting Chief Engineer, as you are aware, proposed to traverse over the girders exactly between the two cylinders so as to distribute the weight equally between them; but as Mr. Berkley, who was wholly responsible for the design of the work, desired that it should be complied according to his original drawings, it was not considered advisable to carry out the proposed alteration. The weight of the two girders of the span is 54 tons 6 cwts. The weight of the cross girders, flooring bars, timber, &c., permanent way is as follows:—

	T. C.
Cross Girders	5.3 0 0
Flooring bars	8.5 0 0
Hand Railing	2.15
Timber	4.15
Galvanized Iron	0.7
P. Way	3.5
	24.10

The work was carried out on the departmental system, was commenced by Mr. Lyndsly in January 1871, and finally completed on the 30th September 1873.

The viaduct was tested with 4 goods engines without their tenders, total weight 136 tons, and total wheel base 27 feet; including the cross girders flooring, permanent way &c., the load on the two main girders amounted to 16¼ tons, a little more than 1½ tons to the foot run. I measured the deflection of 12 spans, with the following result:—

	Deflection.
No. 1 Span	.055 feet.
2	.045
3	.05
17	.05
18	.06
19	.05
20	.05
21	.06
22	.04
34	.06
35	.05
36	.055
Average	.052=62 inches

These uniform results are very satisfactory; some spans showed a permanent set of .01 of a foot, and the others no permanent set whatever, if before taking the second observation, a sufficient interval had elapsed, I believe there would have been no permanent set whatever in any of the spans. The iron work is as good and true in manufacture as could well be wished.

After testing with dead load, the train of engines was run over three times at a speed of about 20 miles an hour, and observations of the vibrating of cylinders taken by means of buckets filled with water. I first watched the effect on No. 30 pier, I can hardly call this effect vibration but oscillation. Long before the Engines passed over the pier, the cylinder begins to oscillate, and when on this impact in the girder resting on the pier, the side movement of the column amounts to about ½ of an inch I should say; it is not a quick rapid vibration like that of a stone or brick viaduct, but a slower movement as if the column of concrete moved throughout a considerable portion of its length. The water which was in the bucket was almost lapping over the edge; but the motion imparted to it was so slight, so little tremulous, that only three or four tablespoonfulls spilled over.

I tried the same experiment on two other piers and with nearly the same results; the oscillation being slightly less, perhaps, on account of the base of the two cylinders being filled round with concrete, while number No. 30 pier is only filled round with loose stones. Whether this oscillation of the column was to have been expected or not I can hardly say; but it may not probably be more than would be due to the elasticity of column of concrete ranging to height of 5 to 7 feet above ground, it should be stated that the deepest found is 79 feet up to rail level, which is about 62½ feet above the level of low water in the river.

A single engine was then run several times over the viaduct at very high speed; there was no greater oscillation than before with the four engines at a low speed and a plumbob which I suspended from a cross girder immediately over a cylinder scarcely vibrated 1 of inch.

I have related briefly in previous reports the progress of the work under Mr. Lyndsly, and the very skilful manner in which this work has been carried on throughout the whole monsoon with the river in heavy flood preventing any communication by boat with the piers. When the monsoon broke, Mr. Lyndsly had only a single rope connecting piers 29 and 31, and by means of this single rope he built up and completed the two cylinders, erected standards on the piers, constructed by means of these standards a suspension link of links, from which he built up the compression beam of the 200 feet girder, and finally by suspended platforms put together the structs and the links of the whole girder and spanned the important gap without a single accident from want of forethought or carelessness in design. This was true engineering and demanded no little skill and experience. The two accompanying drawings will, I think show the difficulties that had to be encountered better than any more lengthened description.

The line from the Kistna station to the Chichsgoor station may now be opened for traffic, but the points leading down to the old river diversion must be taken out I think. It would be advisable to limit the speed over the viaduct to 10 miles an hour.

Kistna Station, Oct. 8. J. W. WHITE.

THE SALT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will kindly allow me to correct a wrong impression which your leader on the Salt Bill in yesterday's issue of the journal is calculated to convey to the reader's mind. You indulge in a funny comment on the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's gratification; but section 42 is not applicable to Bombay, so that Bombay people have no fear to keep as many maunds of salt as they like in their houses, though their houses are situated within *a distance of ten miles* from *salt works*. If Mr. Munguldas had therefore expressed such gratification at all, he was quite justified in so doing, because Bombay was excluded from the operation of section 42.

Bombay, 10th October. C.

A NUISANCE ON THE NEW RIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in your impression of this morning the account of the accident to Mr. Cockerell at Simla through his horse's shying at two goats, and I would like to draw your attention, and the attention of those in authority, to the fact that similar accidents will occur every week on that new ride now in course of construction near the sea, round Back Bay. I counted no fewer than nine men and boys flying kites there on Wednesday evening, besides seeing the remnants of five or six kites hanging to the telegraph wires, and should one of those pieces of white paper dodge before the eye of the best trained Arab in the world he will shy and perhaps carry his rider over the stone embankment into the sea.

A word from you will catch the eye of Mr. Souter or Mr. Edgington and will put a stop to the nuisance.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

Bombay, 11th October.

MHOW RACES, 1873.

ENTRIES UP TO 1ST OCTOBER.

FIRST DAY.

THE DERBY.—August 15.

Mr. Anderson's..... g a Light Dragoon.
Major Crosbie's..... g a Knight Templar.
Major Crosbie's..... b a Whitefoot.

Oct. 1st.

Captain Dent's..... b a Gold Dust.

GALLOWAY RACE.—Oct. 1st.

Mr. Moore's..... g a Harlequin.
Mr. McCadden's..... Sabretache.
Captain Dent's..... b l k a Saladin.
Major Crosbie's..... b a Bijou.
Major Crosbie's..... b a Whitefoot.

SECOND DAY.

JOWRAH PURSE.—Augt. 15th.

Major Crosbie's..... g a h Knight Templar.
Major Crosbie's..... b a h Whitefoot.

Oct. 1st.

Captain Dent's..... b l k a gal Saladin.
Mr. Alexander's..... g r a Centurion.

3RD HUSSARS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Oct. 1st.

Captain Dent's..... b a Gold Dust.

THIRD DAY.

WELTER PLATE.—Oct. 1st.

Mr. Alexander's..... g r a h Centurion.
Major Crosbie's..... b a g Lord Lyon.

HOLKAR'S CUP.

Mr. Sealy's..... g r m Tag.
Mr. Bahadoor Ali's..... b h Jareed.

DHAS CUP.—Augt. 15th.

Major Crosbie's..... g a h Knight Templar.
Major Crosbie's..... b a h Whitefoot.

A. B. STOPFORD, Lieut. R. H. A.
Honorary Secretary.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

19TH SEPTEMBER.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY left England for "the white man's burial-ground" this day week, the most envied, for the moment, of British soldiers. The *Times*, writing as if with authority and not as the scribes of other journals, gives him his instructions—"The object of this able and gallant officer's mission is peace"—and any operations he may undertake must doubtless have that end in view. This is better than the vengeful destruction of Coomassie, unless Sir Garnet entertains the idea of the old Romans, and will call peace what in reality is desolation. The Ashantees, the *Times* goes on to say, must be driven out of the protectorate. If they have already retreated "our work will have been already done." The expedition to Coomassie begins to vanish into thin air. "We do not wish to undertake a long campaign, nor do we wish to destroy the kingdom of our defeated foes." "The destruction of the State would be for every reason the very thing which we ought neither to attempt or desire." Now if this be not merely the utterance of the *Times*, but the inspiration of Lord Kimberley, the Ashantee is likely to be but a small affair after all. "A Soldier," writing to the *Daily News*, who is evidently behind the scenes, says that Sir Garnet Wolseley has read up everything about Ashantee, climate, country, supplies, deadly snakes, and bull frogs; and the information obtained by these researches is tabulated in a book which accompanies him to the Gold Coast. He has also *interviewed* everybody who knows anything of this decidedly disagreeable country. The origin of this war, which bids fair to cost us £7,000,000, besides numerous valuable lives, was the sheltering by the Fantees of an Ashantee rebel who had broken the royal law of treasure trove. To capture this digger the Ashantees invaded the protectorate: and since then the free path to the sea, guaranteed by us in the treaty of 1831, has not been kept open. "One who does" know, I presume, writes a long letter, denying the territory of the Fantees is British territory, repudiating all engagements to protect them, and openly calling upon the Government to relinquish not only the expedition, but all vestiges of authority on the Gold Coast. This is followed by another letter, brief and to the point. William Cleaver, a merchant and legislator of the Gold Coast, declares that the unlucky expedition of 1864 miscarried through the blundering of the authorities. A march on Coomassie would not be so difficult as supposed. Meanwhile preparations are pushing on apace. The Government bakers are working long hours, the Government arsenals are turning out shot and shell, Birmingham is busy, traction engines, little bush waggons, rifles, mortars, powder, small-arm ammunition, and provisions are being hurried on board transports that are chartered for Cape Coast Castle. With careful consideration for the exigencies of African warfare, we are preparing fireballs by which to set in a blaze the villages of the country through which our avengers have to pass. A correspondent writes to the *Times* insisting on the necessity of good water. He confirms all the dreadful stories current as to the way in which dysentery is generated by man's neglect and then charged to nature's debit. They are sadly in want of a Dr. Lumsdaine in that unsavoury quarter. The rain water, which is supplied to our garrisons, is collected in tanks filled with refuse and garbage of every kind, and exposed to the full fury of a tropical sun. The town water is worse. Every native of the Cape Coast buries his dead beneath the floor of his cabin. Even in the most malignant cases of typhoid and small-pox, the corpse is only covered by a slight sprinkling of earth, over which the survivors live, eat, and sleep. The sewage of the household is thrown into cesspits outside the dwelling, which are covered over when full and left to purify. The wells from which the natives drink receive all the drainage from the cesspits of the living and the graves of the dead. It may indeed be said that Cape Coast water is an extract of corpses, rectified with sewage. It is no wonder that men die at the rate they do. At evening, says "one who has been seven times in Africa," the breeze wafts a faint and sickening odour from the town into the fort, which he can compare to nothing save the stench produced by the incrimation of a few fat Brahmins whose relations have been sparing in wood and ghee! Sir Garnet Wolseley will need filters even more than rifles, huge purifiers such as Captain Machell has set up in his traing stables at Newmarket. The Ashantee expedition has had an ominous prelude. Despatches received by the Admiralty report that Commodore Commerell, who commands our naval force on the Gold Coast, on the 14th of last month had entered the Prah river with several boats of H. M. S. Rattlesnake, to obtain some preliminary knowledge of the navigation of the stream. They had ascended the river about a mile, when they were fired on from the bush by the people of Chamah. The casualties appear to have been enormous, considering the smallness of the force which was employed. The Commodore, the Captain of H. M. S. Argus, and the Civil Commandant, were all three severely wounded, the Commodore so dangerously by a large slug in the side that he has had to leave for the Cape of Good Hope—wounds in that pestiferous climate being most dangerous. This removal proves the sense which his medical advisers entertain of the dangers and difficulties of convalescence in that unhealthiest of regions. This Chamah business, though the village now lies in ashes, wears a very inauspicious and ugly look, for its inhabitants were said to be our allies. A bad sample truly of black allies, by the aid of whom Sir Garnet Wolseley is expected to force his way through thirty miles of bush against 300,000 of the most warlike of the African tribes. The Rifle Brigade and Welsh Fusiliers, if ever sent, will not only have to meet a bold and numerous foe in a continuous bush fight in the deadliest climate in the world, but I doubt if their native allies can be even depended on. Bush warfare in the New Zealand and on the Gold Coast will prove two very different matters. The King of Tocoraday has refused to join us, and has sent word that he is an Ashantee. Our latest accounts give a deplorable picture of the state of almost all Europeans from sickness.

The third or fourth theory that had been started to account for the murder of the woman, whose body was found in fragments in the Thames, has fallen to the ground through the discovery of Mrs. Cailey, the missing woman, who was supposed to have been the deceased. She was found by the police at Chelsea and taken to Scotland Yard, where, whilst admitting her identity, she obstinately refused to give any account of herself. Like her brother she presented a decidedly seedy appearance suggestive of anything but wealth. The woman missing from the barque Elizabeth has also turned up, and the foul murder is still veiled in mystery. All the powerful machinery at the call of the authorities is at work untiringly to sift out the matter, yet another murder of a similar kind has been br

HIGH COURT.—13TH OCTOBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

432-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jeeva Keshavlas v The Secretary of State in Council, &c.—Mr. C Pelle.

LONG CAUSES.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v Hajee Meya and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.

331-72—Ghandibhoy—Nasserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others v Bomenjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakoredas; and Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

538-73—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—Ardaseer F.—Merwanjee Edaljee Chinoy and another v Khursedbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSE.

616-73—M. H. Khan—Sacaram Kossow Bhundary v Eduljee Anderjee Homejee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas

LONG CAUSE.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gocaldas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and others—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jivee v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHORT CAUSE.

616-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Jootha Jugjeevun v Vossonjee Nathoo and others—G. J. Mody. (Specially fixed.)

LONG CAUSES.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeloobai widow, and others—Macfarlane and Saipsey.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurrevullubdass Culliandass v Punnalall Poonumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

583-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurrevullubdass Culliandass v Punnalall Poonumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

SERIOUS FIRE AT KHETWADY.

On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at Khetwady, in a jowlee bullock shed belonging to one Hoosein Pookur. There was a strong breeze blowing at the time, and twenty-one huts adjoining were soon in flames. The fire spread from hut to hut with such rapidity, that the occupants had scarcely time enough to escape with their lives. The fire soon caught hold of two large range of tiled buildings around which the burning huts were clustered. The fire-engines were soon on the spot, but the water supply in that locality was not sufficient, and the fire had got a firm hold on the two large buildings before sufficient water could be obtained to supply the steam fire, engines. The jowlee huts were soon destroyed. The fire was confined to the two large buildings, and prevented from spreading any further; and as soon as a sufficient supply of water was obtained it was speedily got under. Property to the aggregate amount of about Rs. 30,000, belonging to 33 owners, had been destroyed. Nearly 200 families lost all they possessed and rendered houseless. The total amount of the loss by the fire has not yet been ascertained. The fire is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of some persons smoking *beedies* in the jowlee cattle shed in which the fire broke out.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday last, at its registered office, 26, Meadow Street, for the purpose of considering certain resolutions sent to the directors with a requisition signed by fifty-seven shareholders. Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit was called to the chair. The secretary, Mr. Homejee Dinshaw Jeela, read the notice convening the meeting in English and Gujeratee.

The Chairman—This meeting has been called in consequence of a requisition addressed to the directors by fifty-seven shareholders of the company. It now remains for you, gentlemen, to consider the subject matter of the resolutions and to pass or reject them as you think proper.

No shareholder made any remark.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, and seconded by Mr. Mahadewjee Dhurumsey, that the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to increase the works and machinery of the company by the purchase and erection of 21,000 new spindles and 300 new looms, or thereabouts, and to add to the existing buildings of the company such buildings and erections as they may think fit, and that in order to effect the above objects, or any of them, the capital of the company be increased by one lac, and that such increase of capital be effected by the issue of 200 new shares of Rs. 2 500 each, to be issued in the following manner and subject to the following conditions: that is to say, they shall be divided into and issued in quarters, and shall in the first place be offered to the existing shareholders of the company rateably and in proportion to the shares already held by them in the company. So soon as the amount of any or every four such quarter shares shall have been fully paid up the same may be converted in a whole share or shares, but no vote shall be recorded in respect of any quarter share or shares until the same shall have been converted into a whole share or shares and registered as such in the name of the holder thereof. So soon as the amount of any such quarter share shall have been fully paid up, the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive dividends thereon and to participate in all profits realized by the company, as from the 31st December 1873 to the extent of the share or shares held by him, the amount or amounts of which shall have been fully paid up. That the Directors be, and they are hereby empowered to appropriate in or toward payment or part payment of the amount of every such quarter share as shall be taken by a shareholder of the company the whole or any part of the dividends payable out of profits made between the 31st December 1872 and the 1st January 1874 in respect of existing shares already held by him in the company, and to raise the balance (if any) of the amount of such quarter shares as shall be taken by shareholders of the company, by making a call, payable with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum as from the date of the call between the 31st January 1874 and the 1st January 1875. Every such new quarter share as shall not be taken by a shareholder of the company shall be retained and disposed of by the directors in such manner as they shall think most advantageous to the company: provided that all moneys appropriated or received by the directors in or towards payment of the amount of such quarter shares as aforesaid may be expended by them upon the purchases, works, and improvements hereby authorised to be made as, and when, such moneys may be appropriated and received by them respectively.

A Parsee shareholder was of opinion that the present prosperous condition of the mills should not be disturbed, and that it was not necessary to make any extensions by increasing the capital.

The Chairman—We have simply brought the subject before you as asked in the requisition. The directors put the proposal before you at the last meeting, when it was negatived by a majority. Now, it is thought that some of the old machinery should be replaced by new; and if any extensions were made, they would not cost the company much.

A Parsee shareholder—Is there ample space on the company's premises for the proposed improvements?

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday—We have double the extent of the space required.

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner opposed the proposal submitted to the meeting as prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders. It would have, he said, but one effect if carried out, and that was that the company would drift from prosperity into adversity. It had no working capital, and had a debt of Rs. 3,72,396 already hanging like a millstone round its neck. The seven lacs proposed to be raised would not be sufficient, and he thought that the seven would, by and bye, swell into thirteen lacs. He could say upon reliable authority that the cost of machinery in England was now 30 per cent. more than it was some time ago. Mr. Hormusjee raised a warning voice against the proposition and invited his brother shareholders to contemplate the certain prospect of the company grossing under a debt of twelve lacs of rupees!

Mr. Veerchund Deepchund controverted the last speaker's statements, and was of opinion that the cost of the extensions and improvements would not be so great as Mr. Hormusjee apprehended it would be. Mr. Veerchund said, confidently that they could all be carried out with a saving of a lac or a lac and a half of rupees to the company; and that its profits would increase in a corresponding ratio. Unless the improvements suggested were made, the condition of the company must go from good to bad. This was the proper time to improve and extend; for the downward course, if it once commenced, could not afterwards be stayed. The mill industry of Bombay was at present its chief support; there was room for many more mills, as the demand for Indian manufactures was gradually extending; and unless the company kept pace with the times and the recent improvements in machinery, it must go backward. If the extensions to the mills were not made now, the shareholders would have cause to regret the delay.

The proposition was put to vote and carried almost unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee Darookhanawalla,—That in order further to effect the objects of the company, expressed in the first foregoing resolution, the directors, be at liberty to appropriate the whole or any part or parts of the funds now respectively standing in the books of the company to the credit of the Reserve or Depreciation Fund and the Working Capital Fund (which funds now amount to Rs. 63,000 and Rs. 97,093, respectively, or thereabouts, and have been respectively created in pursuance of the resolutions of the shareholders of the company respectively passed at their meetings held on the 24th day of March 1869 and the 1st day of May 1870), and to apply the same respectively, or any part thereof respectively in or towards the extension of the building and machinery of the company as expressed in the first foregoing resolution. The sums so appropriated shall be considered as loans from the fund or funds from which the same shall be appropriated, and shall as soon as practicable be repaid to such funds, and the said funds shall be credited with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, upon the sums appropriated therefrom, respectively, from the date or respective dates of the appropriation thereof until repayment.

The proposition was put to vote and carried without dissent, as was also the following:—

Proposed by Mr. Muggunlall Dalputram, and seconded by Mr. Vanmalee Shamjee, That in order—further to effect the objects of the company expressed in the foregoing resolution the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to raise and borrow in addition to the monies which they have been authorised to raise and borrow by the special resolution of the company passed on the 19th day of June 1862 and the 9th day of January 1867, respectively, money to the further extent of rupees two lacs, the same to be raised and borrowed either upon bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments pledging the credit of the company, or by mortgage of any of the property of the company, whether moveable or immoveable, and to be applied in or towards the extension of the building and machinery of the company as expressed in the foregoing resolution. All moneys borrowed by the directors pursuant to the terms of this resolution shall be repaid by them so soon as circumstances will permit.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE FULL BENCH.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A MURDER CASE.

At a sitting of the High Court Appellate side a few days since, the case the Queen versus Bai Ratan widow of Jai Nathu was disposed of before a full Bench consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Justices Melvill, West, Pinhey and Nanabhai Haridas.

The accused Bai Ratan was tried, convicted and sentenced to death by a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach on the 7th August 1873 before H. Birdwood Esq., Sessions Judge, for having on or about the 29th April 1873, at Ambel Talooka Wagra, Zilla Broach caused the death of her husband, Jai Nathu.

The appeal of the Prisoner Bai Ratan against the above conviction and sentence was first heard in the Division Court before the Hon: Justices M-lvill and Nanabhai Haridas, when their Lordship's submitted the following to have the advantage of a decision by the Full Bench; in which will also appear the particulars of the case.

The appellant, Bai Ratan, has been convicted of the murder of her husband, Jai Nathu, and sentenced to death.

She was tried together with her paramour, Dadabhai, and the assessors found both the prisoners guilty, but the Sessions Judge acquitted Dadabhai on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence; against this Judgment of acquittal the Government has not appealed.

It is proved that Jai Nathu died from the effects of arsenic administered to him in his dinner.

Bai Ratan while in custody of the Police, made a statement in the presence of a magistrate (not the committing magistrate) which was reduced into writing and a translation of which is appended.

At the trial, Dadabhai's Pleader objected to the admission of the document A, because it had not been signed by Bai Ratan. The Sessions Judge overrules the objection on the ground that the Magistrate by whom the confession had been recorded deposed that it had been duly made. A translation of the Magistrate's deposition is appended, and marked B.

A portion of Bai Ratan's examination duly taken and recorded by the committing Magistrate is also appended and marked C.

A child of Bai Ratan and the deceased has given confirmatory evidence as to most of the circumstances mentioned in the confession. There is nothing in his deposition which carries the case against Bai Ratan further, except a statement that on the night in question she contrary to her usual custom, cooked her husband's dinner separately from that of the rest of the family. This statement was disbelieved by the Sessions Judge, but we see no sufficient reason for rejecting it.

There is no other evidence against Bai Ratan.

The Sessions Judges reasons for convicting Bai Ratan are set forth in the extract from his judgment and marked D.

The points of law on which we desire to have the advantage of a decision by the Full Bench are the following.

1. Whether the statement or confession marked A, is admissible in evidence, the same not having been signed by Bai Ratan.

2. If the document be not admissible whether oral evidence is admissible to prove that a confession was made by Bai Ratan, and the terms of such confession.

3. Whether the statement or confession, marked A, amounts to a confession of murder or of any other offence.

4. Whether regard being had to the circumstance that Dadabhai has been acquitted, Bai Ratan can be legally convicted on the evidence above stated, of murder or of any other offence.

The following is the judgment of the Full Bench in respect to the above.

Four questions have been submitted to the present Full Bench by the Division Court.

Of these the first is: "Whether the statement or confession of the accused Bai Ratan is admissible in evidence, the same not having been signed by her?"

This question depends upon the construction of sections 122 and 346 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and upon the extent to which the latter section is applicable to the confession made under the former section.

Those sections are the substitutes for the latter part of section 149 and for section 265 of the late Criminal Procedure Code, neither of which contained any provision as to the accused signing the confession made by him or his examination.

With section 2 5 of that Code, the Court's required a strict compliance. Reg. v. Nizain 7 Cal. v. it. 43 cr. Rul., Reg. v. Bhikaree 15 Cal. v. R. 63 cr. Rul., Reg. v. Timnil 2 Bombay High Court Repor 123 2nd ed, Reg. v. Kalla, Ibid. 395, Reg. v. Pardi Ibid 397., Reg. v. Vithoji Ibid 398, Reg. v. Gaun Ibid. 399. In some of the last mentioned instances, the court remanded the cases in order that the evidence of the writer of the alleged confession or of some other person present might be taken to prove that it had been made, the record of it being inadmissible on account of its want of accordance with the requirements of section 205.

In Reg. v. Vahala Jetha (7 Bom. H. C. R. 57 Cr. Ca.) it was held that the words "A Magistrate" in section 149 of the same Code mean "any Magistrate," and therefore, that although the practice of taking prisoners before a Magistrate, not having jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, for the purpose of having a confession recorded, was not generally desirable, yet such a confession was legally admissible.

The new Code, adopting that decision, has, in its 22nd, and 122nd Sections, expressly authoritized any Magistrate to record a confession of the accused. The final clause in section 45 renders such confessions as that Section relates to, admissible in evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

The confession of Bai Ratan has been recorded by a second class Magistrate, who has not original Jurisdiction either to commit or try such a case as the present, and who was not deputed under section 115, by a Magistrate having Jurisdiction, to hold a preliminary enquiry or otherwise to dispose of it; accordingly the 2nd class Magistrate only recorded the confession the matter having been brought before him previously to the inquiry held by the committing magistrate.

Section 122 of the new Criminal Procedure especially treats of such confessions. It is to be noted that it is part of the chapter (X) relating to investigation "by the police which is carefully distinguished in the glossary of the code (sec 4.) from "inquiry" by a Magistrate or Court and that sections 21 (cl. 7) and 22 (cl. 2) describe such confessions as confessions "during a police investigation."

Section 122 enacts that "any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confession shall be taken in the manner provided in sections 345 and 346, and shall when recorded be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried." Pausing here, it is with a special reference to the concluding passage in section 346, important to remark: 1st section 122 only provides that the confession "shall be taken," (and not that it shall also be otherwise dealt with, or its defects, if any, supplied,) in the manner provided in sections 345 and 346; 2ndly that the taking of such a confession is clearly distinguished in section 122 from the inquiry into the case, because that section provides, that when the confession is recorded, it shall be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried." The same section then proceeds thus: "No Magistrate shall record any such confession, unless upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect. "I believe that this confession was made voluntarily"

The inquiry, spoken of in this latter portion of section 122, is not an inquiry, into the case, but simply into the question whether the confession is voluntarily made.

Section 346, taken *per se*, would appear to apply only to examinations of the accused taken on inquiries, (as distinguished from investigations) and trials. We find it in the sub-division of chapter XXV relating to "the examination of accused person," which seems to be quite a distinct process from a statement or confession made during the police investigation. Were this not intended to be so, section 122 would have been superfluous.

Section 346 consists of five portions which, for convenience of reference, we have marked with the letters (a), (b), (c), (d), and, (e) enacts that: (a), whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answer.

(b). "When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify, under his own hand, that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person."

(c). "In cases in whic the examination of the accused preson is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

(d) "The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record."

(e). "If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Sessions finds that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded; provided, that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded."

For the crown it has been argued that this 346th section contemplates two cases first, where the examination is taken down in the handwriting of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, and is signed by him; 2nd, where it is taken down in the handwriting of another person in the presence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, but signed by the Magistrate or Session Judge, in which second case he is required (if able) to make the memorandum mentioned in clause (c); and that the signature or mark of the accused, mentioned in clause (d), is required only in the second case, in as much as the confession, not being written by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, stands in greater need of confirmation of its accuracy by the signature or mark of the accused, than in the first case when it is written by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, personally.

We do not concur in that argument.

Were we to refer the phrase "such record" in clause (e) to its immediate antecedent the record, which the accused person would be required to sign, would be that of the inability of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to make the memorandum enjoined in clause (d.) To attribute such an intention of the Legislature would be absurd. Moreover, in sections 333, 334, and 335 where a similar memorandum is required, no special safeguard is provided. Whether the examination is written down by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, or by some other person for him, and in his presence and hearing, the record of it must be shown or read to the accused person, who has in either case an equal opportunity of explaining or adding to his answers, so that we see no greater reason for requiring his signature to it in one case than in the other. The reason for requiring that signature was probably the same in both cases, namely, to furnish a new and strong test whether the confession was voluntary and free from controlling influences, and to afford to him a *locus penitentiæ* an ultimate opportunity, before the final completion of the record of indicating that the confession was not voluntary, or was made under improper influence, if such were the case, and also an additional opportunity of denying the accuracy of the record of that confession.

We think, too, that if the Legislature intended that the signature of the accused should be required to the record in the event only of its having been written by some person other than the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, it would, as it easily might, have expressly said so.

It follows from this, that, in our opinion, the confession in the present case was defective for want of the signature of the accused. The error of the 2nd class Magistrate, in omitting to ask her to sign, was, having regard to the probable intention of the Legislature in requiring the signature of the accused, of such a nature as may have seriously prejudiced her, and therefore, as we think, rendered the thus imperfect record of the confession inadmissible in evidence against her. See Reg. v. Nirani and Reg. v. Bhikaree *ubi supra*.

It remains then to be decided whether this error can now be rectified, and, in considering that question, we should consider also the 2nd point submitted to us by the Division Court, viz., "If the document be not admissible, whether oral evidence is admissible to prove that a confession was make by Bai Ratan, and the terms of that confession?"

The 91st section of the Indian Evidence Act (I. of 1872), enacts that: "When the terms of a contract or grant, or of any other disposition of property have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained." Then follow some exceptions and explanations not bearing upon the present case.

With a full recollection of section 65, clause (c) and of section 74 of the same Act, we must say that this does not appear to us to be a case in which secondary evidence of the contents of the original confession would be of any avail. The primary evidence is itself forthcoming, and has been produced, and secondary evidence of its contents, whether such secondary evidence were a copy, or oral evidence of its contents, would, if full and accurate, disclose the defect in the original record, namely, the absence of the signature of the accused, and the case would, accordingly, remain precisely in the same condition as it now is.

The provisions in section 91 of the Evidence Act that, "In all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document," no evidence shall be given in proof of such matter except the document itself, must, accordingly, be regarded as an objection fatal to the adoption of the course, very justly sanctioned, before the passing of the evidence Act of 1872, in the cases in vol. 2 Bombay High Court Reports, pp 395 to 399, already mentioned (i. e., remanding the case in order that oral evidence of the writer, or some other person or persons, present when the confession was made, may be taken as to what the accused then said, and as to the circumstances under which she said it), unless the final clause in section 346 of the Criminal Procedure Code is applicable to confession taken under section 122 of that Code. If it be so, it would as well because it is a special, as because it is a later enactment, override section 91 of the Evidence Act, and evidence might be taken by the Sessions Court that the prisoner, (accused) "duly made" a confession to the same effect as that recorded. By "duly made" is probably meant made in such a manner as not to be rendered inadmissible by sections 24, 25 or 26 of the Evidence Act, or sections 119, 120 and 121 of the new Criminal Procedure Code. [The same remark would apply to those words in the ultimate clause in section 45 in that code]. It has already been remarked that there is nothing in section 122 of that code which *per se*, would have the effect of rendering the final clause of section 346 applicable to confessions recorded under section 122. The last mentioned section simply prescribes that confessions shall be "taken" in the manner prescribed in sections 345 and 346, but is silent as to the mode, if any, in which irregularities may be cured. The question then is whether the language in the final clause of section 346 is, of itself, sufficient to include confessions made under section 122. We are of opinion that it is not. The examination spoken of in the final clause of Section 346 is an "examination" "taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry." It should be noted that the term used is not "inquiry" simply. Were it so, the description of that term given in the glossary (sec. 4) might be resorted to though we are not now prepared to say positively that we could regard the recording by a Magistrate, (without power to commit for trial or to try) of a confession under section 122, as an inquiry within section 4. By the term "preliminary inquiry" which is the phrase employed in the final clause of section 346, we understand such inquiries as are the subject of chapters XIV. and XV. of the new code. The phrase "preliminary inquiry" actually occurs in sections 115, 345, 357 and 471, and in the margin to section 189 only; but the context shows, that, in the majority of cases in which "inquiry" is mentioned, it means inquiry by the committing Magistrate. The examination of the accused, taken in the course of preliminary inquiry mentioned in section 346, is the examination taken during such inquiry by the Magistrate under section 193, and rendered admissible in evidence by section 248. The distinction between examination and confession is plainly drawn in the two last classes of section 45.

It is worthy of notice that the power to take evidence, of the examination of the accused, when the record of it is irregular, is, by section 346, entrusted to the Court of Sessions only. So that in the case of such a record, as that in the present case, of the confession of the accused being forwarded to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to commit or try, he could not remedy the irregularity by taking evidence, of the confesion.

For these reasons we think that the first and second questions, submitted to us by the Division Court, must be answered in the negative.

It having been admitted by the Government Pleader that, without the confession, there is not sufficient evidence to sustain the conviction, and that two being, as we are informed, the opinion of the Division Court, section 167 of the Evidence Act is not applicable here, and, for the same reason, it being impossible to to maintain that the accused has not been prejudiced in her defence by the improper admission of the confession at the trial, section 283 of the new Criminal Procedure Code is also inapplicable. Hence, our answers to the first and second questions must be fatal to the conviction, and it becomes unnecessary for us to answer the third and four h questions.

This case has been well argued on both sides, and we are especially indebted to Mr. Ghanshram Nilkant who has generously volunteered his valuable services on behalf of the accused. She would otherwise have been *inops consilii*.

The case is remitted for final disposal to the Division Court.

Their Lordships thereupon reversed the conviction and sentence of the Lower Courts, and acquitted the prisoner, Bai Ratan.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. I can give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

HIGH COURT.—11TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

DORABJEE BYRAMJEE DEWOOHA v. GEORGE LANDSEER.

MR. FERGUSON, instructed by Messrs Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, nephew of Sir Edwin Landseer, who was last heard of to be at Simla, where a summons in this suit was served upon him. The case was heard on Tuesday last and was postponed to enable Mr. Ferguson to find any authority under which the plaintiff could recover more than the penal sum of the bond executed by the defendant.

In October 1860 plaintiff advanced a sum of Rs. 5,000 upon a bond signed by defendant, who insured his life in the Universal Life Assurance Company for Rs. 10,000 and made over to plaintiff both the policy and the bond. Defendant paid three or four premiums on the policy; and on his ceasing to pay more, plaintiff kept alive the policy by paying the premiums, as they fell due, from 1864 to 1872. The bond provided a penal sum of Rs. 10,000 in the event of defendant failing to satisfy it; but there was no provision that plaintiff should keep alive the policy. He now claimed Rs. 15,230, being the aggregate of the penal sum and the premiums he paid on the policy.

His Lordship was of opinion that the bond gave plaintiff no authority to pay premiums on the policy, and that he could not, therefore, recover more than the penal sum mentioned in the bond.

Mr. Ferguson submitted that plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount claimed, because the defendant had notice of the payments of premium and did not dissent. In a letter of the 15th August 1867, Messrs Kelly and Co., for the plaintiff, demanded of the defendant, who was then at Murree in the Punjab, the sum due to plaintiff on the bond as well as for the payment of premium. It was a clear notice to defendant of the fact that plaintiff was paying the premiums for him. Defendant, in his reply, expressed no dissent, but said he was unable to pay at once and asked for plaintiff's forbearance for a while. The learned counsel argued that, as no dissent was expressed, defendant was liable for the premiums paid on his behalf by plaintiff; and cited Painter v. Williams (1 Crompton and Meeson, 110) and Alexander v. Vane (1 Meason and Welsby, 511) as cases in point. The former case was, he submitted, almost on all fours with the present case.

His Lordship—The plaintiff in his letter does not intimate he would go on paying the premiums. He simply says, "I have paid so much, and you must pay me back."

Mr. Ferguson, referring to one of the cases cited by him, said the plaintiff was not a mere volunteer; he has had an implied authority to make the payments. It was true plaintiff did not in express words say he would continue paying the premiums, but there was no dissent in defendant's reply to him.

His Lordship said he did not see how he could give more than the penal sum of the bond; and all he could do was to award the penal sum, Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Ferguson said the Court might give interest by way of damages.

His Lordship said no interest was mentioned in the bond; and that would give plaintiff more than the amount he asked for in his plaint. The penal sum could not carry interest. If there had been an express notice to defendant that, if he did not pay the premiums, plaintiff would pay them for him and charge him, it would have been a different thing. The Court thereupon gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,000 and costs, with interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM THE 24TH SEPTEMBER TO THE 2ND OCTOBER 1873.

The rainfall reported last week has been sufficient to fill Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 tanks completely, and the water is now being issued to the troops and establishments in the cantonment.

The Turkish corvette Sayoob is now in harbour.

The Azalea has been finally abandoned at Perim and the wreck sold for Rs. 7,00. She was completely dismantled before she was considered a wreck.

The weather is becoming much cooler. The public health continues good and supplies are plentiful. The trading season with Berbera and other ports on the African Coast outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb has commenced.

There is no news to communicate from the interior.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brigadier-General,
Political Resident.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Sergeant of the 15th Hussars has been sentenced by a District Court-Martial to reduction to the ranks, and 168 days' imprisonment with hard labour. The imprisonment has been remitted by the General, who, however, impresses on the troops the justice of the full verdict, but takes into consideration "the long service (18 years) and general good conduct of the prisoner." His offence was using short measures and misappropriating surplus beer while Canteen Sergeant in January and February last.—*Pioneer.*

Burglaries and robberies says a Calcutta paper are now-a-days common-place occurrences in the Howrah District. On the 1st instant a dreadful burglary was committed at Beloobutty, a village about eight miles north-west of Howrah, in the house of Bholanath Nundy. The dacoits broke open the door by means of a *dhaker*, entered the house, beat severely the inmates, and ran away with property worth about Rs. 100. Two of the delinquents were observed by the villagers as they were making their way from the scene of occurrence, but nothing was found with them.

Snake Bite—On Friday 3rd instant a curious event occurred near the High School compound. A boy about twelve years old came from the schoolroom to the Compound when a cobra issued out of the hedge and bit him on the toe, so that he fell down immediately. A Byragy or mendicant was passing at the time and observing that the boy was insensible he approached the lad, and administered to him a certain drug, so that shortly after the boy recovered. The beat-peon immediately reques ed the stranger to secure the cobra, as it was continually frequenting the Tannah station and the neighbouring chuttrum. The stranger seized the reptile and went away with it.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A Cachar correspondent writes to the *Englishman* under date 30th September—A melancholy accident took place in this station (Sylchar) on the 5th of the present month. It appears that Doctor Lang, of the 3rd Regt. N. I., went out bathing in company with another officer, neither of them knowing how to swim, and the Doctor having been carried away by a most rapid current, was, as could be preconceived, drowned; he sank in ten feet of water, and his body was only recovered at about two o'clock in the afternoon, after great exertions on the part of the sepoys of his Regiment, assisted by the few Europeans who could swim. He leaves a young widow to mourn his loss, he having been only married some six or seven months ago. She left by the last steamer for Calcutta.

On Saturday last, died at his own *sanctuary* in *mohullah* Ayesh-Baugh, a Hindoo *fakir*, named Baba Kaso Dass, whom the Natives of this city insist upon believing to have been as old as the hills. The oldest amongst them say that, when they themselves had scarcely reached their teens, the *Baba* was the same in appearance and *phisique* as just before his death; and our *own* reporter, whose reliability we have *from experience* good reason to believe, assures us that he had just completed his *sixth century!* Mr. Kaso Dass was a great patron of the canine creation, and had a whole contingent of them for his rank and file. These, over and above a few *chalahs* and *chalaens*, formed his family, friends and following; and so powerful was his influence over them that, if any of them was killed or died except in the ordinary course of nature, he had only to cause the *corpse* of the deceased to be brought before him and to say—"come, get up," and the dead was again alive and kicking. He is said to have given up all food since *full eight months* previous to his death, during which period he entirely subsisted upon a few drops of *charna-mettey*, or water with which was washed the feet (four or two we cannot say) of a god he kept and worshipped. He died quietly, and we expect to hear ere long that, like his own dogs, he himself has come to life again,—if only any of his *chalahs* know how to elicit the vitalizing secret from this marvellous *goaroo*.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mrs. DeSOUZA, the first settler of this range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Pund, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful view and river breezes.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mrs. DeSOUZA has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 20 a year each.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for BORE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE at Rs. 300; Cost Price £50.

Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co. have on Commission Sale one of Abbot and Nicholl's full sized BILLIARD TABLE, complete, quite new.

FOR SALE—PIANO, Soundy & Co.'s Symphathetic, in first rate condition. Cost Rs. 800. Price Rs. 600. Apply to the Undersigned.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, for one year, from 1st December, in the most airy situation, a LARGE HOUSE, thoroughly furnished, excepting Plate, Crockery, and Glassware—contains 6 large bed rooms, 5 dressing rooms, and 8 bath rooms. Rent Rs. 400 per mensem.—Apply to the Undersigned.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, THE FOLLY—2 sitting rooms, 6 bed rooms, 6 bath rooms, thoroughly furnished in every way, excepting kitchen utensils. Rent for this season Rs. 500; rent for next season Rs. 700—or Rs. 1,100 for the two.

1 Pair Bay Australian Horses, over 16 hands, ages 5 and 6. A perfect match, free from vice, and well bred. Lowest price Rs. 2,000 clear. May be had after 1st November.—Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

AMERICAN

DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases A